

REMARKS

Claims 1-9, 11, 12, 14, and 17-29 are pending in the application.

Claims 1, 19, and 24 are amended herein.

No claims are canceled.

Claim 30 is added.

Accordingly, claims 1-9, 11, 12, 14, and 17-30 are pending upon entry of this amendment.

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-9, 11, 12, 14, and 17-29 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by Nasr (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0198874). Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections.

Independent claim 1 recites:

A computer implemented method for dynamically rendering data in a markup language, the method comprising:

- identifying a symbol in the data in the markup language, the symbol indicating a query of a data set, the query containing one or more variables, each variable of one of a plurality of data types;

- augmenting the markup language to support the variables by **building a variable resolution functionality into the markup language, each variable resolving to two or more variable values;**

- accessing the data set in order to generate a resolution to the query, wherein the **one or more variables contained in the query are resolved as part of the generation of the resolution to the query**, the query associated with a tag in the markup language;

- substituting the two or more variable values for each variable into the query to generate two or more completed queries; and

- dynamically rendering the resolution to the two or more completed queries as a part of the markup language, according to at least one rule associated with the markup language wherein said symbol can be used to dynamically render multiple data sets.

Independent claims 19 and 24 recite similar features to claim 1. The claimed method enables data to be dynamically rendered in a markup language by augmenting the markup language to support variables of different data types contained in a query of a data set by building a variable resolution functionality into the markup language. Augmenting (extending) the markup language to support variables by building a variable resolution functionality into the markup language is beneficial for several reasons. First, a query contains one or more variables of different data types and each variable in the query resolves to two or more variable values. Accordingly, each of the multiple variables in the query has multiple resolutions. Second, each variable in the query is resolved as part of the generation of the resolution to the query. Hence, there are multiple levels of resolution, at the level of the query and at the level of the variable. Third, each of the multiple variable values for each variable is substituted into the query and associated with a tag in the markup language to generate multiple completed queries. This facilitates dynamic rendering of the resolution to the multiple completed queries as part of the markup language. For example, a variable named “catalog” in a query for a description of an item in any catalog such as `${file:///catalog/Items/Item/Desc}` associated with a `<td>` tag in a markup language as follows:

`<td>${file:///catalog/Items/Item/Desc}</td>`

allows for different resolutions of the variable “catalog” such as “CandleCatalog.xml,” or “ComputerCatalog.xml” to be associated with the `<td>` tag as below to generate multiple completed queries.

`<td>${file:///CandleCatalog.xml/Items/Item/Desc}</td>`
`<td>${file:///ComputerCatalog.xml/Items/Item/Desc}</td>`

The Candle Catalog query for a description of an item may cause different resolutions such as “Vanilla votive candle,” “Apple votive candle,” “Pine votive candle,” or “Cinnamon votive candle” to be associated with the `<td>` tag as below.

```
<td>Vanilla votive candle</td>
<td>Apple votive candle</td>
<td>Pine votive candle</td>
<td>Cinnamon votive candle</td>
```

and the Computer Catalog query for a description of an item may cause different resolutions such as “Laptop,” “Monitor,” “Keyboard,” or “Mouse” to be associated with the `<td>` tag as below.

```
<td>Laptop</td>
<td>Monitor</td>
<td>Keyboard</td>
<td>Mouse</td>
```

Accordingly, augmenting the markup language to support variables by building a variable resolution functionality into the markup language enables dynamic rendering of various resolutions of a query containing the variables, as a part of the markup language.

Nasr discloses a method for transforming tags in a first markup language to tags in a different markup language, e.g., transforming documents such as XML documents using an extensible style language (XSL) transformation (paragraphs [0007], [0009], [0015], [0065], [0097], and [0098]; Abstract). Nasr does not augment the markup language to support variables by building a variable resolution functionality into the markup language. Nasr does not use variables in a query associated with a tag in the markup language and generate a resolution to the query such that one or more variables contained in the query are resolved as

part of the generation of the resolution to the query with each variable resolving to two or more variable values. Further, Nasr does not resolve two or more completed queries generated by substituting two or more variable values for each variable into the query. Rather, Nasr combines queries with transformative sequences containing a markup language pattern and an action for transforming tags in a first markup language to tags in a different markup language (paragraph [0007], lines 7-23). For example, in FIG. 8, Nasr's XSL transformation transforms a <title> tag (pattern) in a first markup language to a <H4> tag (action) in a different markup language. Nasr's XSL transformation merely formats the data associated with the <title> tag so it is rendered using the <H4> tag. Even if the data associated with the <title> tag is considered a query, Nasr does not teach or suggest using variables in such a query and augmenting the markup language to support such variables by building a variable resolution functionality into the markup language, as claimed. Accordingly, Nasr does not disclose the claimed invention.

Accordingly, Applicants request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the rejection of claims 1, 19, and 24 along with all claims dependent thereon.

Conclusion

Applicants believe that all of the stated grounds of objection and rejection set forth by the Examiner in the Office Action have been properly accommodated or addressed. Applicants, therefore, respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider all presently outstanding objections and rejections and withdraw them. The Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned representative if it is felt that an interview might be useful for any reason.

Respectfully submitted,

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